

the joint conference set for this afternoon Mr. Lewis said:

"This is an unjustifiable, a criminal delay. It is just the sort of delay we have been meeting during the weeks we have been attempting to reach a settlement. There are some individuals and interests openly working against a settlement. Now are haunting the corridors of this hotel attempting to prevent any sort of a compromise."

Mr. Lewis was asked whether he meant operators or people outside the coal industry.

"Some are coal operators and others are entirely outside of the mining industry," he replied, "but they all want to see the strike continued."

"We have made three final proposals," Mr. Lewis went on. "We are willing to accept the figures of the Secretary of Labor as to the amount of increase. In other words, we will agree to accept his suggestion that wages should be increased 31.6 per cent over the present scale, which would mean 27.12 cents a ton advance to the miners."

Seven-Hour Day Defended

"In addition, we insist that a seven-hour workday, with Saturday half holiday, be granted, which is equivalent to an eight-hour bank-to-bank day, with a Saturday half holiday."

"Our third proposal is that internal conditions and questions affecting local districts be referred back to those districts."

Pressed to identify the men he said were "haunting the lobbies" to perpetuate the strike, Mr. Lewis said he did not want to name them.

"But," he added, "they are flagrantly and openly advocating a disagreement. A government agent is aware of the activities of one of these men, in particular, and has been watching him. I think this man is subject to criminal prosecution for conspiracy."

Mr. Lewis insisted, however, it was not for him to identify this man, although he admitted he knew his identity.

Mr. Lewis was told that in some quarters there was criticism of the response to the orders of the national mine workers' officials when the strike was called, but the miners had failed to return in large numbers after the order was cancelled, by these same officials in compliance with the Federal mandate. Attention was called to his statement that "we are all Americans and cannot fight our government."

Action of Miners Applauded

"We have obeyed every legal requirement," said Lewis. "We understood that the government proceeded in this injunction on the assumption that this was a strike from the top and that if the officers cancelled the strike order the men would go back to work. The officers cancelled the strike order, and the men did go back to work, thereby demonstrating that it was not an officers' strike, but a strike of the men themselves. They are standing magnificently for relief to be given them so they may live decently and their wives and children may live decently. There is no violence, there is no disorder. These 350,000 men are standing nobly by their guns waiting for the relief which must be given them."

The statement made by the operators' committee of the central competitive field authorized by Thomas T. Brewster, the chairman, was as follows:

"We consider Secretary Wilson's figures are absolutely partisan. They are based on the wrong premise, being founded on the old pick mining, the use of the modern method of machine mining. More than 80 per cent of the coal in the central competitive field is now machine mined."

Wilson's Figures Questioned

"Secretary Wilson says in figures submitted to us yesterday the cost of living has increased 80 per cent over 1914. If we grant the raises that he proposes, machine miners will receive 18 per cent increase over 1914 and men on day wage will receive an increase of 181 per cent. Drivers who in 1914 received \$2.84 a day now receive \$5 and to whom we offered \$7 a day, will receive 111 per cent increase."

"These figures we regard as impossible. We have gone our limit in offering the 20 per cent advance. We can go no further unless the government tells us to do so."

"We do not feel that one party out of three should be allowed to fix the

increases. The President has said 'the interest of the public is paramount to all others,' and the only method of settlement now is through some sort of arbitration. If the government feels that the public must pay more than our figures show, we would like to have the government say so."

U. S. to End Strike, Pittsburgh Hears

Government May Take Mines Unless Prompt Agreement Is Reached

Special Correspondence

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 22.—All indications point to the United States government ending the coal strike within forty-eight hours, it was learned in government channels here to-day.

Unless the coal operators and the miners' officials agree on a wage scale forthwith, it was said on high authority, the government will take over the coal mines, operate them, tell the operators what they will get for their coal and the miners what they will receive in wages.

It further was learned the government is dissatisfied with the manner in which the whole coal situation has been handled, and intends to see justice done the public immediately. Unless there is an agreement at once between operators and workers' officials, it is asserted, the edict of the government may be issued by next Tuesday.

High Court Upsets State Coal Plan

Order Requiring North Dakota Officials to Return Mines Sustained

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 22.—The North Dakota Supreme Court to-day sustained the action of District Judge W. L. Nussle, of Bismarck, in ordering Governor L. M. J. Frazier and Adjutant General Fraser to return immediately to the private owners the lignite coal mines which have been seized and operated by the state.

Judge Nussle's order compels the state officials to relinquish their claim of the mines by 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The Supreme Court denied the application of William Lemke, vice-president of the Nonpartisan League, a firm, as counsel for Governor Frazier, for an injunction restraining Judge Nussle from enforcing his order.

The state this afternoon surrendered control of the Washburn Coal Company's lignite mines at Wilton to the owners.

Indianapolis to Adopt Half Coal Ration Plan

Stores Agree to Close at 4 P. M. and Factories to Operate Only Three Days a Week

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Stores in Indianapolis will close at 4 o'clock each afternoon next week and manufacturers will operate their plants only on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in the interests of saving coal. This announcement was made to-day following adoption of a resolution at a meeting of 167 industrial consumers of electric power at the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce to-day.

There will be another meeting of the consumers next Saturday morning when further measures to be taken, if necessary, will be considered. The resolution is not mandatory, but places the manufacturers and merchants on their honor to comply.

It is understood essential industries, such as those engaged in production of food and other necessities are not to be bound by the restriction, but are to observe wherever possible. It was said that if the 4 o'clock closing resolution works a hardship on a concern, some other arrangement should be made, the all-important item being to end the consumption of coal 50 per cent.

Gompers Insists Pledge To Labor Was Violated

Declares Secretary Wilson and Gregory Both Assured Him of Exemption Under Lever Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In an address before the Central Labor Union here to-night President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, reiterated his charge that securing an injunction ordering United Mine Workers' officials to cancel the coal strike order was a direct violation of the pledge given to labor by high government officials at the time of the passage of the Lever food control act. He said labor officials were promised the act would not be applied to workers in the case of strikes or walkouts. He also quoted telephone conversations between Secretary Wilson and himself as recorded by his stenographer, and in correspondence with Secretary Wilson regarding the application of the Lever act.

Mr. Gompers read excerpts from the Congressional Record, quoting statements by Representative Lever, Democrat, of South Carolina, to the effect that the Lever bill never was intended to repeal or amend the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act. He also declared the Federation only withdrew its opposition to the Lever act after Secretary Wilson had assured him that President Wilson desired the bill to be passed at once as a war-time measure and would not only have district attorneys instructed not to bring cases against workers under it, but also would lend his personal influence toward amendment of the Lever act so as to nullify provisions to punish labor objectors.

Mr. Gompers repeated his previous charge that former Attorney General Gregory assured him he would instruct district attorneys not to construe Section 4 of the Lever act as interfering with the normal activities of labor, and read without remark Mr. Gregory's recent denial that he had given any such pledge.

700 Northern Colorado Coal Miners Announce "Indefinite Vacation"

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 22.—Seven hundred coal miners in the Northern Colorado fields left their work to-day, according to their leaders, "on an indefinite vacation," demanding union recognition.

Denver has been repending to a great extent upon the northern fields on coal and if the men do not return to work a serious fuel situation will exist here, according to coal dealers.

There also was decrease of production in other Colorado fields. Properties of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in Fremont County and at Crested Butte, in Gunnison County, were closed when six hundred employees walked out, alleging discrimination against union men.

Vienna Coal Shortage Is Becoming Acute

VIENNA, Nov. 22. (By The Associated Press).—Critical conditions have been caused in this city by the non-arrival of coal from Czechoslovakia and Poland. Electric plants have discontinued service and all industrial plants and power houses are burning tanbark to keep their boilers warm.

Unless expected trains of grain arrive it is announced that bread and flour rations will be reduced by one-half next week, making an individual's weekly ration a pound and a half of bread and five ounces of flour. Tyrol reports that no breadstuffs have arrived in eight days and that rations have been suspended.

Canadian Trains To Be Reduced: Fuel Is Lacking

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—Announcement of an impending curtailment of train service in Canada because of the coal shortage was made to-day by the Railway War Board.

Practically no coal has been received from the United States for two weeks because of the export restrictions necessitated by the miners' strike.

Unless the situation improves the board fears that the curtailment must be much more drastic than planned.

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Insurance Fee Splitting Inquiry Begun by Swann

Agents and Policy Holders Guilty of Practise Are Both Liable to Prison Terms

District Attorney Swann has started an investigation into numerous alleged cases where insurance agents and their customers have "split" the agents' commissions on policies.

This action was taken following a conference with Jesse Phillips, State Superintendent of Insurance. Theodore L. Waugh, Assistant District Attorney, has been instructed to present whatever evidence he may procure for prosecution. J. L. Wood, chief investigator of the State Insurance Department, is said to have turned over to the District Attorney's office documentary evidence in about twenty cases where division of agents' commissions took place.

Agents who return to the insured the first payments on policies are guilty of a misdemeanor, it was pointed out. The insured is likewise liable under the law which provides a maximum prison term of three years, a fine of \$500 or both.

Railroads Warned to Act

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Railroads under Federal control were warned by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day to revive their rate-making machinery because of the impending return of the properties to private operation.

The notice pointed out that with the return of the railroads former regulations of the commission would be restored and that each individual line would be required to prepare and file joint rates, classifications and concurrences with other carriers as if there had been no interruption of private operation.

Scialoja May Succeed Tittoni

ROME, Nov. 22.—Vittorio Scialoja, Minister without portfolio and Italian representative on the Supreme Council of the peace conference, may succeed Foreign Minister Tittoni, who is said to have asked the Premier for permission to resign, according to the "Epoca."

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Ohio Picks Harding for Presidency

Formal Announcement of His Candidacy for Republican Nomination Made by State Leader at Capital

Called Safe and Sensible

Returns From Recent Election Indicate Victory in 1920, Says Daugherty

New York Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio, today authorized the announcement of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for President.

The statement was made by Harry J. Daugherty, of Columbus, member of the Ohio Republican State Advisory Committee, following a conference with Senator Harding.

Senator Harding also is a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate, having received the endorsement of the Ohio Republicans a few weeks ago for both offices.

The announcement that he has entered the field for the Presidency was made after the "political situation in Ohio and the country was carefully canvassed," Mr. Daugherty's statement said.

"It may be considered as the forerunner of an announcement by Harding that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination or President next year," he continued. "Harding pledged candidates for delegate to the Republican National Convention will be chosen to stand in every Ohio Congressional district for election at the April 27, 1920, Presidential preference primary. An effort also will be made to secure Harding delegates in other states."

"The returns of the late elections indicate that a large majority of the voters in states where voters are allowed to vote and have their votes counted, like American citizens should, purpose to vote the Republican ticket in 1920."

"In the great industrial coasting of America the Democratic party has always pulled the sled down hill. Most of the men in this country who have built up and managed the great industries of the country are Republicans."

"The next campaign will have two issues, one Americanism, the other the welfare of our industries and commerce. If I am right on this theory then the man to be chosen as the candidate of the party should be safe and sensible on both propositions."

Four years ago Ohio went bad. That was a matter of some surprise and has been a matter of humiliation to real Republicans ever since. A candidate who can carry Ohio

will carry Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and West Virginia, and I think the great East and the great West. In Ohio we know the man who can most surely carry this state. That man is Senator Warren G. Harding. When he ran for Senator he carried Ohio by 100,000. He is stronger now than he was then."

"Red" Plot to Seized U.S. Ship Bared in Raid

Continued from page 1

tion the article pointed out that it would be a simple matter for the "comrades" to keep in touch with each other aboard the ship, to elect their leader and at a given signal seize the officers, intimidate the other members of the crew, seize guns and ammunition and hoist the red flag of Soviet Russia.

The officers of the ship, under this scheme, would be forced to navigate the vessel into a Russian port, where, the writer predicted, the mutineers would be greeted with open arms by Eline and Trotsky and all the other comrades of Soviet Russia.

At Day Street the man charged with the duty of hiring labor for service on United States army transports declined to discuss the plot.

It became known yesterday through Department of Justice agents that they are seeking "Reds" who are believed to have offered \$1,000 to any one who would kill Charles Scully, of the radical division of the local bureau of investigation of the United States Department of Justice. Mr. Scully refused to discuss the price on his head.

Deputy Attorney General Samuel Berger, who also is the object of red threats of vengeance, announced yesterday that he is going to ask for the deportation of L. A. Martens, the representative of Soviet Russia in the United States.

New Evidence Is Found

Mr. Berger said he had new evidence against Martens, justifying deportation proceedings, and that he would present this evidence next Tuesday at the session of the joint legislative committee that is investigating New York radicals.

Mr. Berger said Martens' statement that he is in the United States as a financial or commercial envoy from Russia has been disproved. He said Martens devotes all his energies to the spread of "Red" propaganda.

Mr. Berger also announced that a woman teacher in the New York public schools had been examined by him regarding her attitude towards the Communist party. He said the teacher had declined to admit or deny that she was a member of the Communist party, and that a memorandum of her testimony given in his office under the provisions of the Peace and Safety act of 1917 had been sent to Superintendent Estlin of the public schools "for appropriate action."

Mr. Berger divulged the name of the teacher. He said he was anxious to learn whether she has made radical utterances in her class room.

Eight Other Teachers Examined

Eight other teachers—public and private—were examined by Mr. Berger and Special Deputy Attorney General Frederick R. Rich. The examination disclosed that two of them are teaching in the elementary schools and one of them is a teacher in the high schools. Three others formerly taught in the public schools. Two of these resigned and the other was dismissed.

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When the man was brought into his office Mr. Rorke said to him:

"You are either a knave or a nut. Now if we can get you a job on a cattle boat so that you can work your way back to England will you take it?"

"No," replied Smith, "the work on cattle boats is too hard."

"Well," said Mr. Rorke, "we have established one thing. You are not a nut."

The man released with a warning and the police were instructed to watch him.

Saye He Is Persecuted

In his letter to Mr. Rorke, the man had said that he was being persecuted so that he found it impossible to hold a job. He also wrote that he was being persecuted or something done to blow up a building or kill some one of my enemies to compel some justice. I have tried every legitimate way to get justice."

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in December, 1917, for disloyal utterances.

Two admitted membership in the Communist party. Another is a private teacher, who makes a living giving instruction in the Russian language. Subpoena servers are seeking six other teachers.

Assistant District Attorney Alexander I. Rorke had a man brought into his office yesterday who had written him a letter in which he threatened to blow up a building unless he was deported from the United States. The man gave the name of J. A. Smith, and he had been staying at 16 Riving Street, where he was also known as Davidson. He is a British subject.

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